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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

29 November 2021

Progress Results for Buccaneer Diamond Drilling

KEY POINTS

- **Buccaneer Resource is 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut off**
- **Scoping study geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling completed to further evaluate a potential low-cost, heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Resource**
- **Program of 8 holes for 1,419m of diamond drilling completed**
- **Results returned for the first hole include:**
  - **7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 36.5m**
  - **4m @ 3.4g/t Au from 48m**
  - **13.35m @ 3.9g/t Au from 79.7m including 3.3m @ 13.5g/t Au from 79.7m**
  - **12m @ 0.9g/t Au from 97.05m**
  - **43m of a 120m hole mineralised**
- **Aircore drilling recently demonstrated potential for resource extension with mineralisation intersected 150m to the south of the resource.**
- **Unsampled historic diamond core containing visible gold at Golden Hind has been sampled and submitted for assay**
- **Delays in the laboratory screen fire assays are resulting in delays in reporting of Tregony, Golden Hind, and Buccaneer results.**
- **Results are reported for Reward and PHD diamond drilling**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce progress results from diamond drilling on its projects in the Northern Territory.

Studies undertaken over the last year have evaluated a heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Deposit. When the type of mineralisation is appropriate, heap leaching is a simple, low-cost process that can result in significant savings in capital expenditure and operating cost, which can significantly improve a project's economics. Deep weathering in the Tanami results in softer weathered rocks, and sulphide is often completely oxidised up to 100m below surface.

An 8 hole program of geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling was completed to provide samples for metallurgical recovery testwork to optimise the crush size for heap leach extraction of the gold.

In addition, results are pending for diamond drilling recently completed at the Tregony Deposit[1], with initial observations of drill intersections highlighting several intervals of veining, including one with visible gold.

The Company recently announced the results of data validation at the Tregony Prospect which upgraded the prospectivity of the target. Similar work at Golden Hind has identified veining with visible gold in diamond drill core that had not been sampled previously. Two holes totalling 105m of core have been submitted for assay.

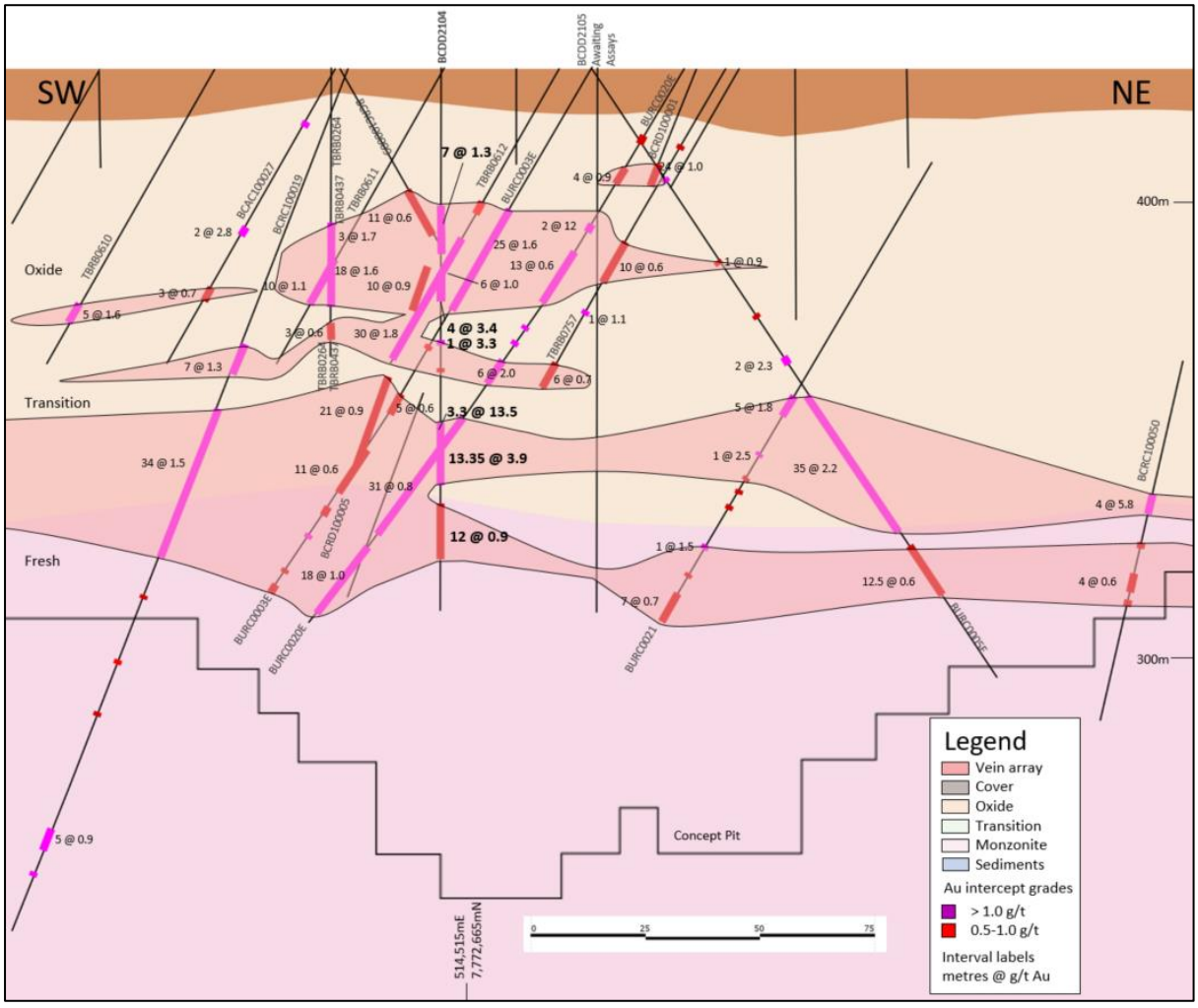

Figure 1 - Northwest - southeast cross section through drillholes BCDD2014 and BCDD2105 in the Buccaneer Deposit

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: *"The Company is advancing mining studies on the 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au Buccaneer Resource. The recently completed diamond drilling program drilled areas outside the existing resource while upgrading confidence in broadly drilled areas. The first diamond hole includes over 43m of mineralisation in a 120m hole. Mineralisation occurs in several stacked zones in the oxide. Deep weathering to ~80m in hole BCDD2104, and previous recovery testwork over Buccaneer, demonstrate the amenability to heap leach processing.*

Additionally, this intersection supports the indicator resource model with mineralisation intersected where predicted.

[1] ASX: 15 Nov 2021

Results in aircore drilling reported in October 2021 demonstrated the potential for additional oxide mineralisation to the south of the current resource.

Significant visible gold has been intersected in several holes. Shortages in fabric to complete screen fire analysis on the holes with visible gold at Tregony, Buccaneer and Golden Hind have unfortunately delayed the reporting of results of drilling and sampling at these projects. The laboratory has advised the response and recovery from the hacking of their systems has compounded delays."

Buccaneer Scoping Study Continues

The first of the results reported are from one of the metallurgical holes. Results for BCDD2104 include:

- 7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 36.5m
- 4m @ 3.4g/t Au from 48m
- 13.35m @ 3.9g/t Au from 79.7m including 3.3m @ 13.5g/t Au from 79.7m
- 12m @ 0.9g/t Au from 97.05m

Three zones of mineralisation are observed in the oxide. As seen elsewhere in the resource this occur at the lower upper saprolite transition and saprock/fresh rock transition. The intersection in the hole provides support for the indicator model previously reported with good spatial correlation of the mineralisation in drilling to that predicted in the resource estimate.

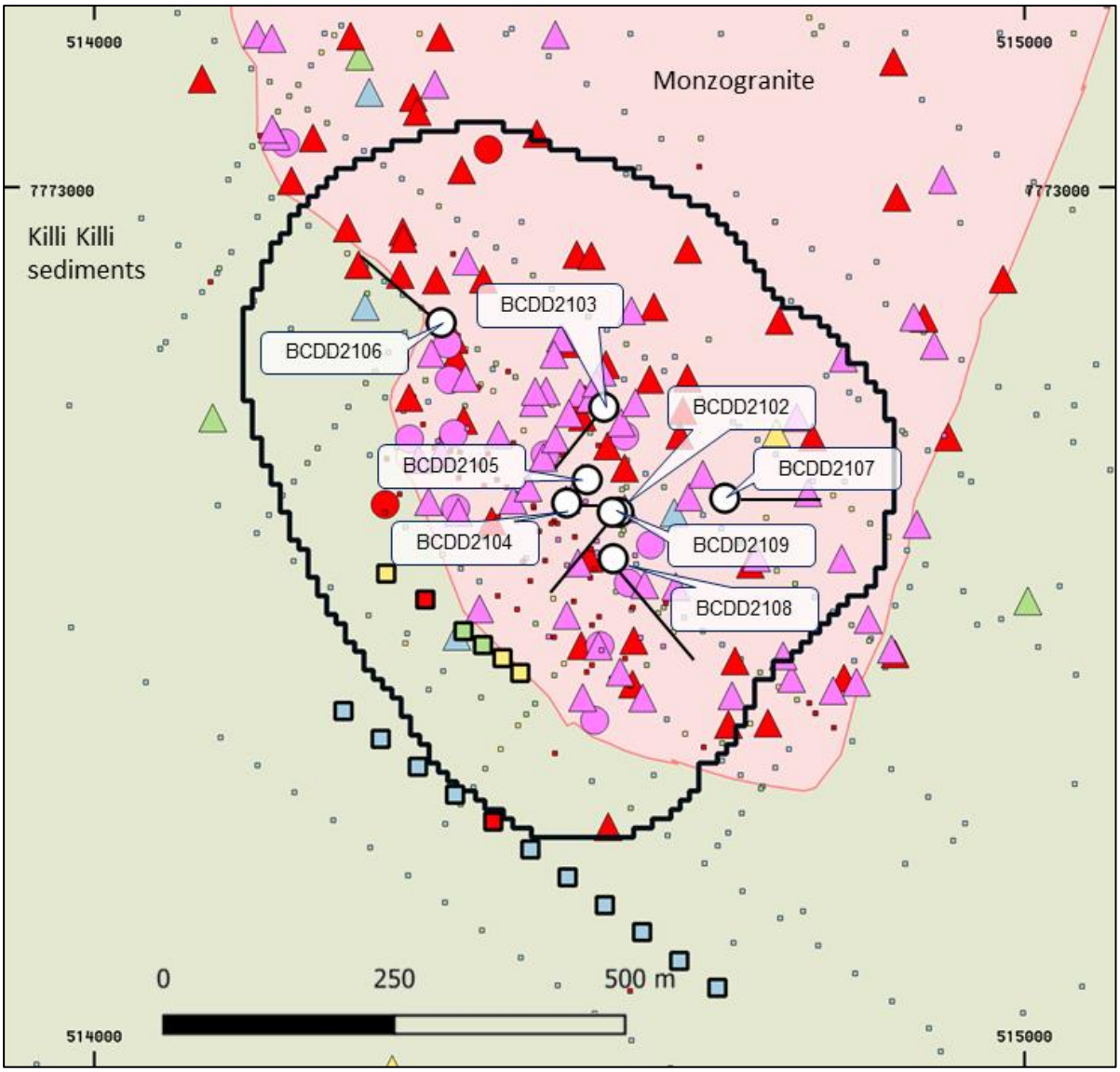

Figure 2 - Diamond drillhole collar locations at the Buccaneer Prospect

Upon the return of all results the remaining core will be used to generate composites for crush size recovery testwork, and column leach testwork. Crush size testwork will determine the optimum size to crush the material to, trading energy requirement and cost to process against metallurgical recovery of the gold. Column leach test work will provide a high quality lad scale estimate of metallurgical recovery in a heap leach using the composites of the average gold grade and material proportions (oxide, transitional and fresh) in the conceptual pit optimisation.

Results for the remaining 4 metallurgical holes are pending.

Buccaneer Project – Background

The Buccaneer Resource is currently estimated to be 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut-off grade[2] (Appendix 5). The resource cut-off grade is based on processing at a mill the scale of Northern Star's Central Tanami JV Processing Plant or a similar mill built on the Twin Bonanza Mineral Lease.

Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins with visible gold often observed in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,300m by 800m. Mineralisation is often up to 150m thick with intervals of 20-40m wide at 1-5g/t Au[3]. The deposit remains open at depth, and aircore and RAB drilling suggest the potential for further strike extensions.

The project is well advanced featuring:

- Granted mineral lease
- Over 300 RC and diamond drillholes
- Exploration and mining agreement with the Traditional Owners administered by the Central Land Council
- Heritage, flora and fauna baseline surveys
- Accommodation camp and workshops
- Water bores with marginal to fresh water
- Airstrip
- Haul road access nearby to the Tanami Road
- 220kl of fuel storage

Reward Prospect

The Reward Prospect is considered prospective for copper, gold and silver mineralisation and is located approximately 63km west of the Stuart Highway. Reward hosts some shallow copper oxide workings from the 1950's era and abundant malachite, azurite and chalcocite occurs associated with a brecciated shear zone and sulphidic sediments. This style of polymetallic mineralisation has similarities to the nearby Jervois Deposit, 350km to the east, which hosts 0.43 Mt copper and 21.4 Moz silver, 0.16 Mt lead/zinc and 176 koz Au[4].

Reward Drilling

In late July 2021, Prodigy Gold commenced diamond drilling at the Reward Copper Gold Prospect. The 260m diamond drillhole was designed to test an EM conductor 50m below surface and 400m long located 350m southeast from the historic Reward Copper Mine that averaged 11% Cu (Figure 3).

[2] ASX: 1 September 2017
[3] ASX: 20 May 2021
[4] ASX KGL: 2 December 2020

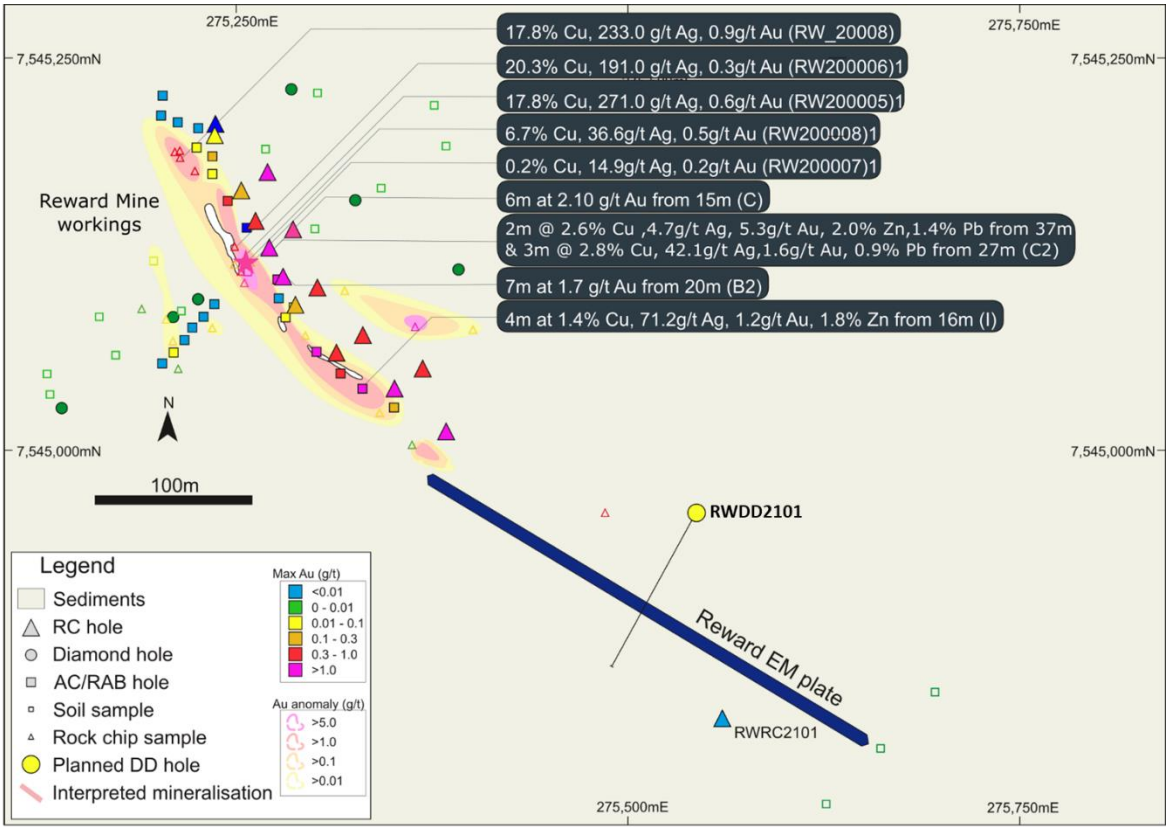

Figure 3 - Map of Reward showing historic mine workings with best assay results and modelled EM Plate[5]

The hole intersected biotite and andalusite schists with narrow intervals of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. No significant assays were returned for hole RWDD2021. There is potential the conductor has not been intersected and DHEM of the diamond hole is being considered. A revised target position generated from DHEM would warrant future drilling.

[5] ASX: 13 May 2010

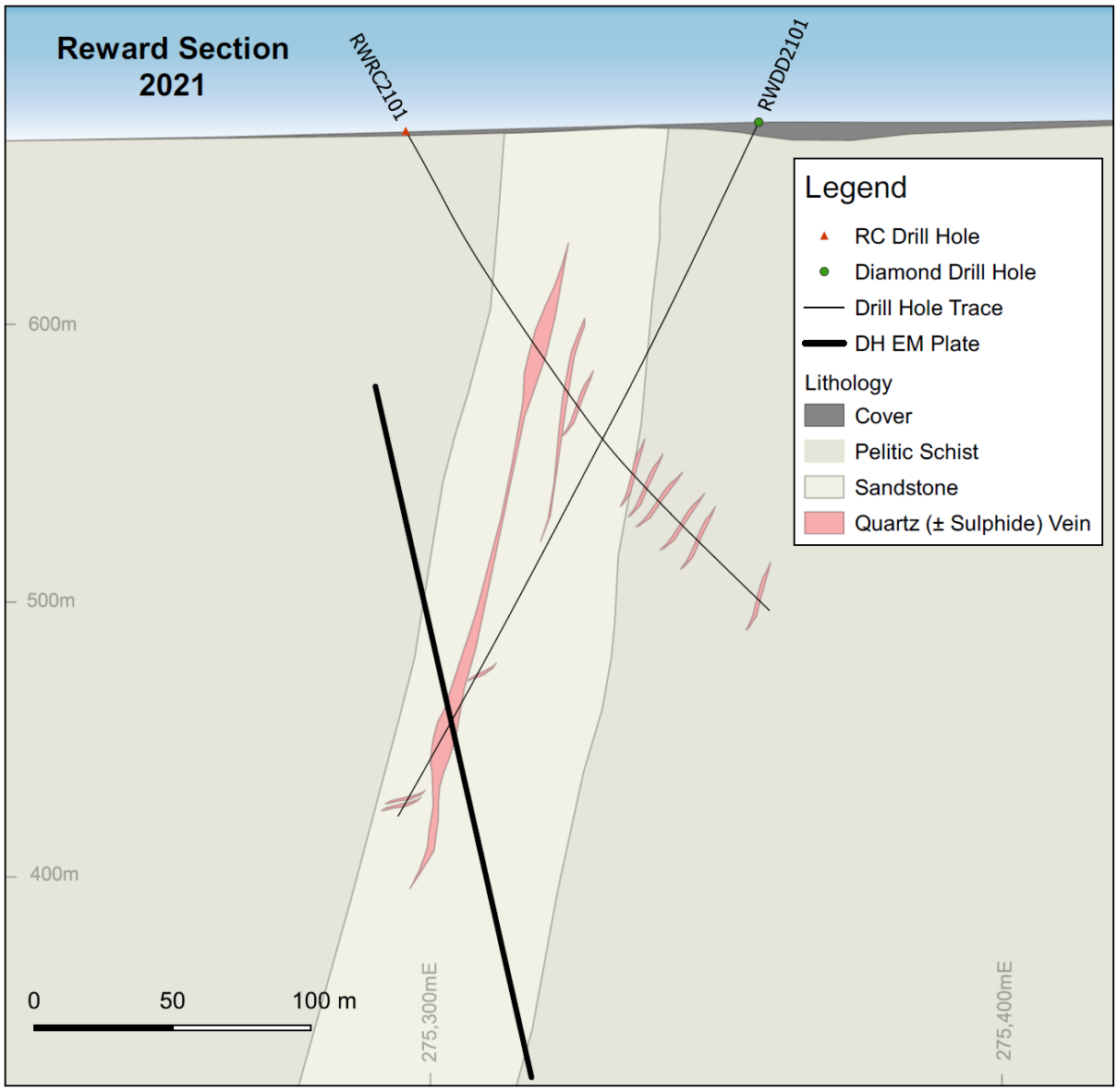

Figure 4 - Reward Prospect cross section through RWDD2101

Hyperion Project

Northern Tanami – PHD Target – 100% PRX

PHD is an 11km soil gold anomaly within the Hyperion Project, Northern Territory. It is located 30km northwest of the existing 4.93Mt @ 1.93g/t 310koz gold resource[6] and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource[7] (Figure 7). Shallow RC drilling by previous owner Ord River Resources in 2005 and 2006 defined gold within two zones over 3.5km of strike at PHD. Sampling along strike of the historic anomalism extended the soil gold anomaly over the structure to 11km in length. Airborne magnetic surveying completed in 2019 highlighted the extensions of the structure along strike and the potential for parallel structures.

PHD Co-Funded Diamond Hole

Results received for a 240.7m stratigraphic diamond drillhole drilled as part of the Northern Territory Government's "Resourcing the Territory" initiative. The drillhole was designed to provide insight into

[6] ASX: 31 July 2018
[7] 2020 Tanami Gold Annual Report

the structural context and stratigraphic controls of gold mineralisation within the PHD Prospect on the Hyperion Project. The drillhole intersected highly fractured sediments for the majority of the hole. Much of the structure was trending parallel to the drilling (Figure 5). Brecciated sediments, at the depth of the target structure, did not yield results of interest. An alternate interpretation of the historic RC drilling could be for two structures to dip to the east, rather than a single west dipping structure. Due to the scale of the target and previous positive drilling, RC drilling to test the east dipping orientation is being considered along with a larger scale program at the Tregony Deposit.

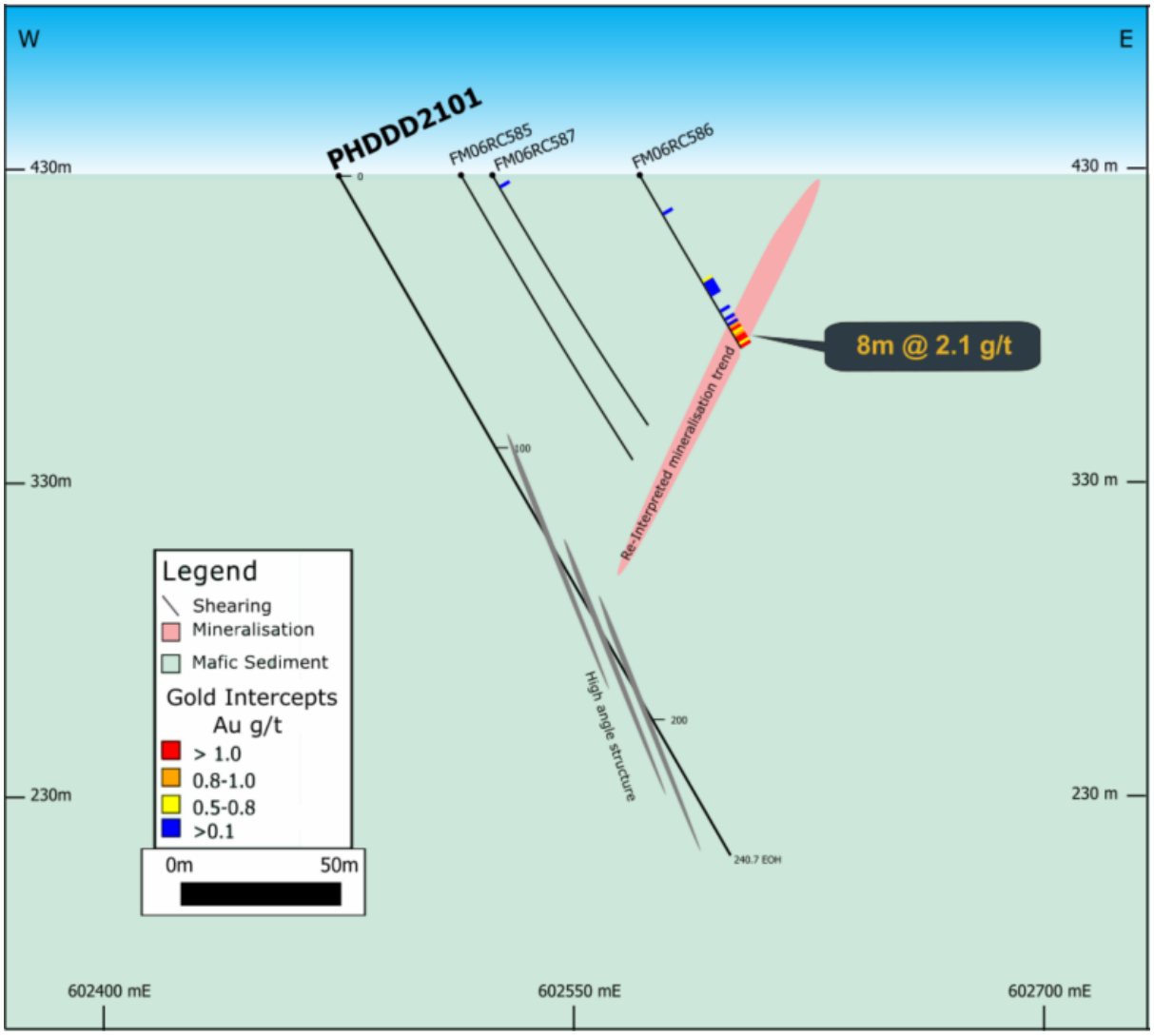

Figure 5 - PHD schematic cross section

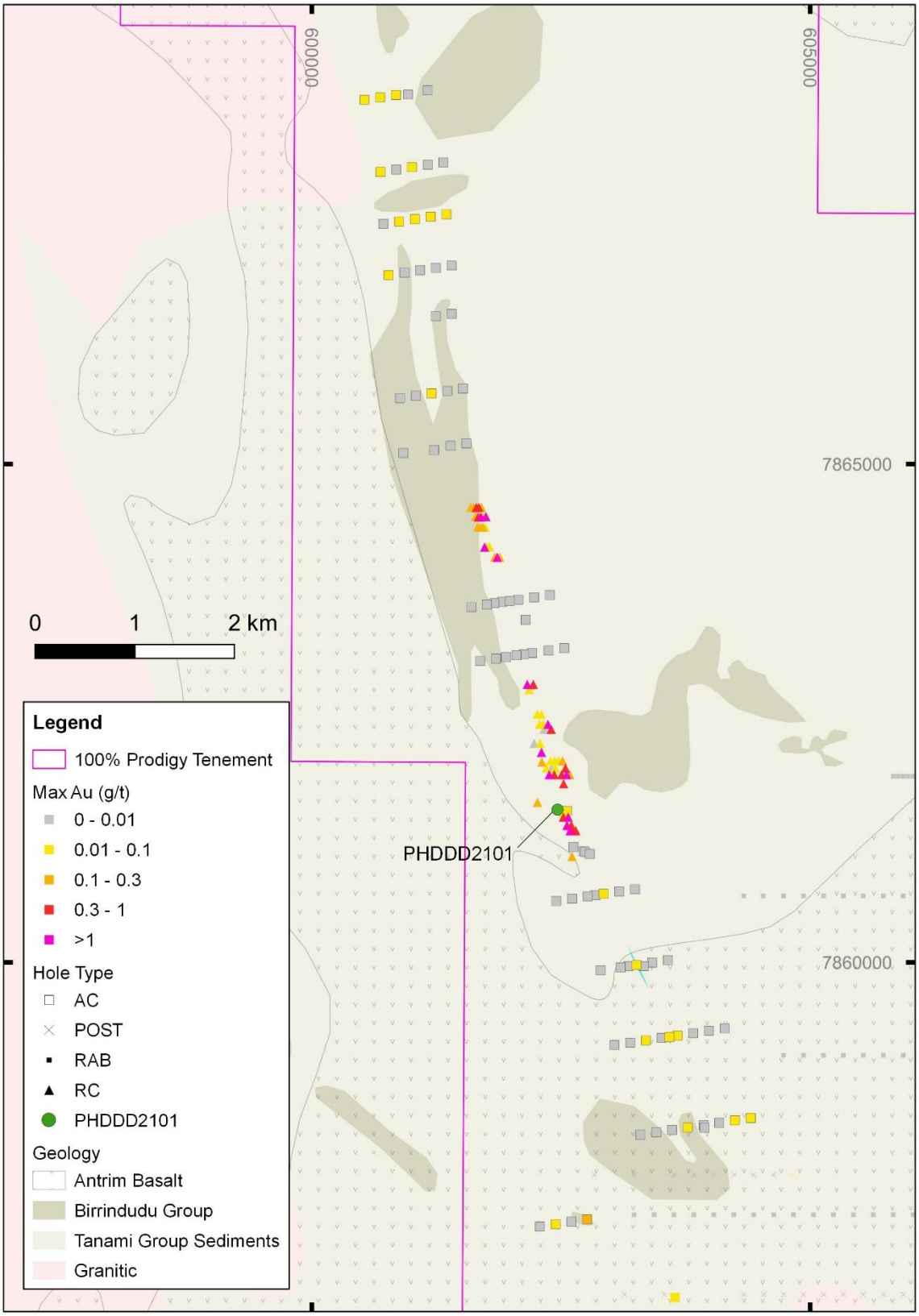

Figure 6 - Map showing drill collars at the PHD Prospect

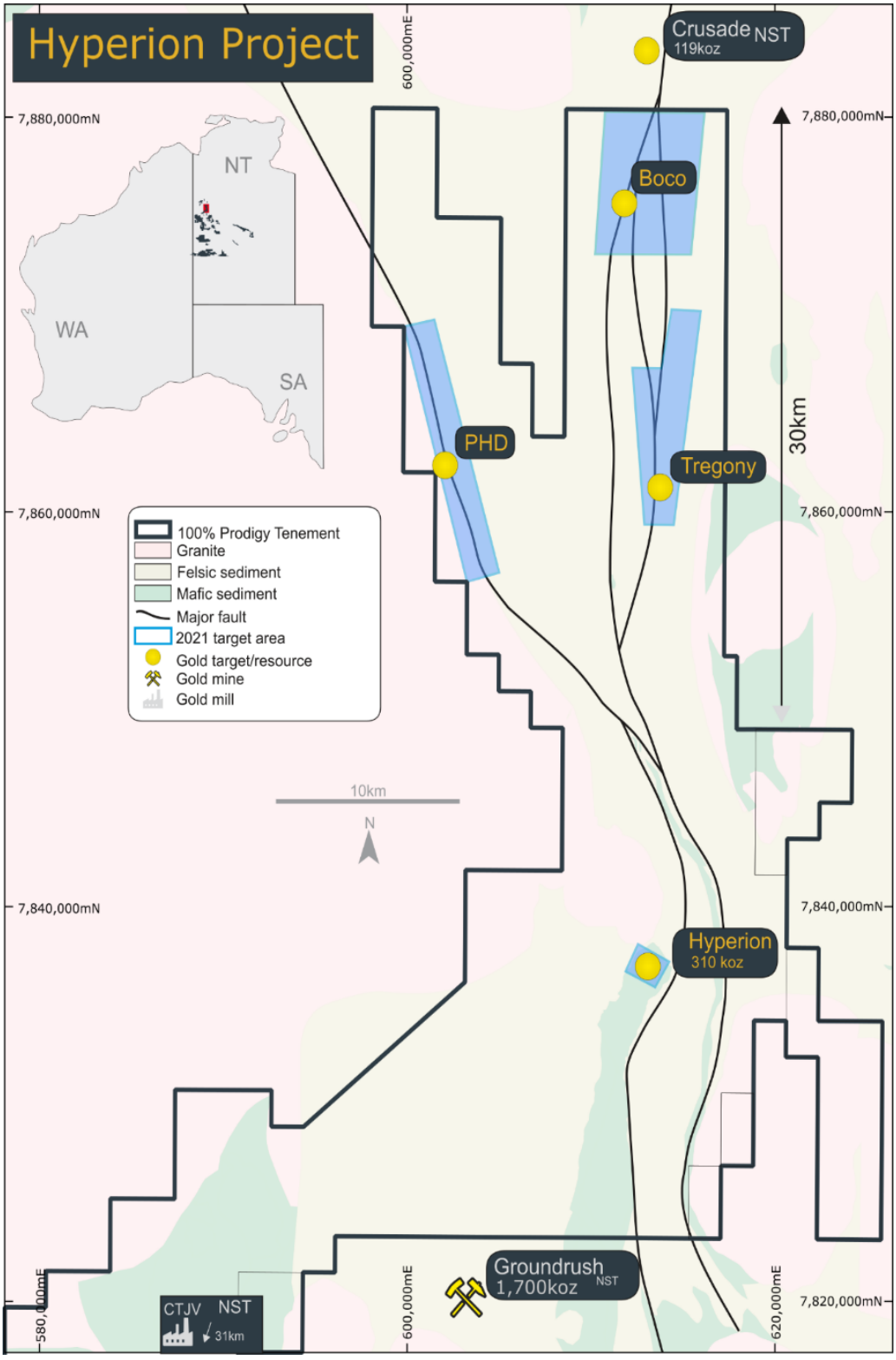

Figure 7 - Location of PHD Prospect within the Hyperion Project Area

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Interim Executive Chairman on behalf of the board of directors.

For further information contact:

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- drilling targets on its Tanami Projects
- a scoping study on the Buccaneer Resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

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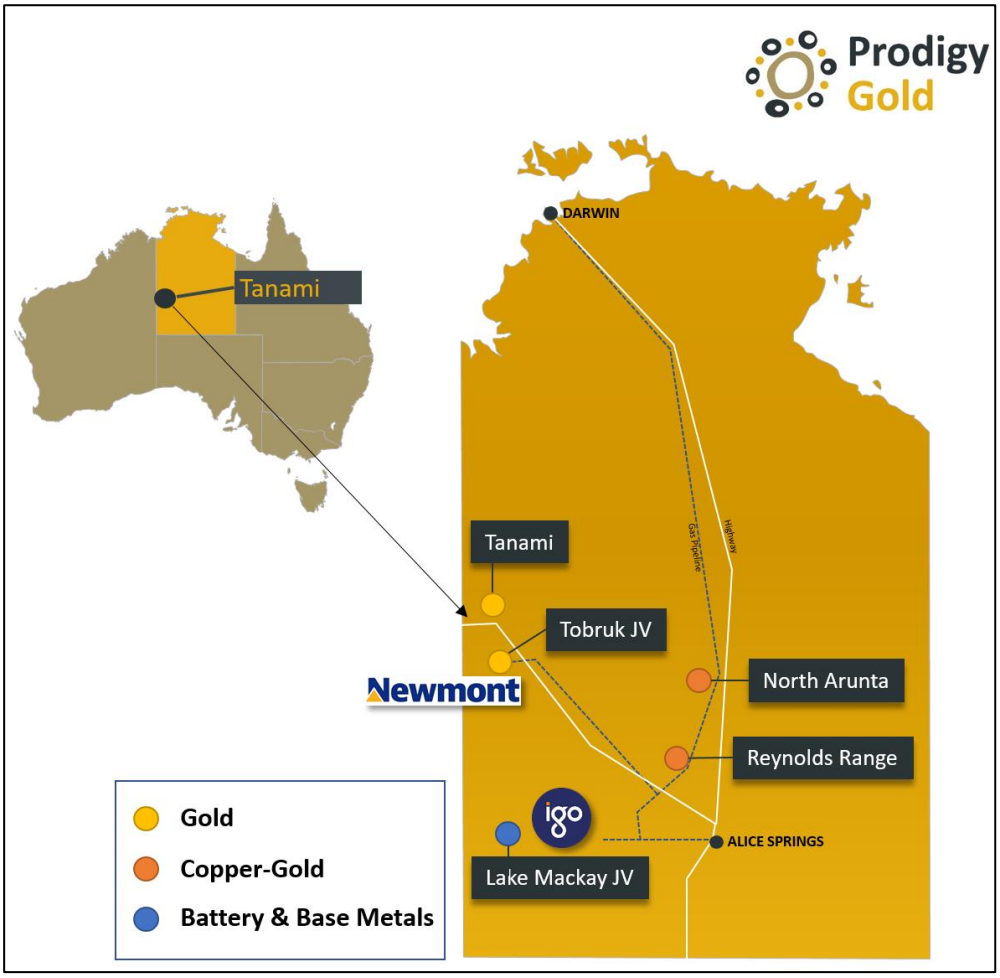

Figure 8 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the PHD exploration target and exploration results from the Hyperion Project and the Buccaneer Resource are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs, MAusIMM. Mr Briggs is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Briggs is a fulltime employee and shareholder of the Company in the position of Interim Executive Chairman and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Significant Results from Buccaneer Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Target
BCDD2104	13	15.4	2.4	0.5	Oxide*
BCDD2104	32	33.6	1.6	2.8	Oxide
BCDD2104	36.5	43.5	7	1.3	Oxide
BCDD2104	**48**	**52**	**4**	**3.4**	**Transitional**
BCDD2104	62	63	1	3.3	Transitional
BCDD2104	68	69	1	0.7	Transitional
BCDD2104	**79.7**	**93.05**	**13.35**	**3.9**	**Transitional**
including	**79.7**	**83.0**	**3.3**	**13.5**	**Transitional**
BCDD2104	97.05	109.05	12	0.9	Fresh

Intersections reflect intervals of >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. *interval truncated by lost core

Appendix 2: C2021 H2 Progress results diamond drill collars

Hole ID	Grid	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
BCDD2104	MGA94-52	514508	7772660	428	DD	120	244	-90	Buccaneer
PHDDD2101	MGA94-52	602475	7861537	411	DD	240.7	90	-61	PHD
RWDD2101	MGA94-53	275530	7544990	673	DD	282.8	206	-65	Reward

APPENDIX 3: JORC TABLE 1 BUCCANEER DIAMOND DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For the Buccaneer diamond drill hole BCDD2104, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut (twice) lengthways, producing a nominal 1kg quarter core sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	BCDD2104 was selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The hole was selectively sampled via methods typically used on sulphide-related deposits at this stage of drilling as detailed above and below. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrite, and quartz sulphide veining. Minor galena, molybdenite, and chalcopyrite are also infrequently observed. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken by United Drilling Services generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. One interval is truncated by a lost core interval as noted in the results table.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Samples collected are quarter core cut by an experienced technician.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high core recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the core yard by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Diamond core is also logged for structure. The remaining ¾ core was shipped to Perth for further mineral resource work.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The entire hole was logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Quarter core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 3/4 replaced in the original core tray and shipped to Perth for further mineral resource and metallurgical analyses. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are quarter core and are considered representative for the style of mineralisation at Buccaneer. Maintaining ¾ core is required to provide enough rock-mass for metallurgical analyses.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make	Only laboratory analysis as described above was completed on the core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results. An independent geologist inspected the core interval.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up will be completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	BCDD2104 was designed to intersect modelled mineralisation at Buccaneer, while additionally providing new knowledge in historical gaps in drilling. The placement of BCDD2104 was designed to provide additional mineralisation knowledge in the upper and lower portions of the hole, where historical drilling is locally absent. See previous reporting of the Buccaneer resource for commentary on drillhole numbers and spacing. In this area the drilling is approximately 40x40 to 80x40m
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates, although it is anticipated that the results from BCDD2104 will be used in any future update to resource estimates at Buccaneer.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing sampling has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the vertical drill hole at the Buccaneer resource was designed to drill through modelled mineralisation and provide knowledge in existing drill gaps. The drill azimuth for a vertical hole is considered to be not applicable. Drill hole dip angles deviated less than 1 degree from vertical throughout the hole and is considered insignificant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were sawn/sampled before transported to Alice Springs (by Prodigy Gold) and loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been dropped off for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mining lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement is completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the operation of the mineral lease.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Buccaneer Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the prospect – 103 aircore, 669 RAB, 48 RC, and 10 RC with diamond extensions – totalling 51,082m and provided the foundation of understanding of the Buccaneer Deposit. The Buccaneer Project has had a considerable amount of drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined the existing resource. The sampling has been carried out using a combination of aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Significant historic RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation. However, this data was not used in the estimate and is not detailed here. 124 AC, 163 RC, 8 RC(D) with diamond tails and 5 diamond holes were drilled between 1993 and 2015 and was undertaken by several different companies: • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by ABM Resources
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins. Visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip. Horizontal oxide mineralisation is observed overlying the Monzogranite intrusion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No exploration information material to the announcement has been excluded. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the Company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for a resource estimate with enhanced geological input.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied as intersections.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented labelled on diagrams.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The majority of drilling is RC, and thus the exact geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill angle cannot be determined. From the limited diamond drilling, the Company identified stockwork veining at various orientations. The overall trend of the fresh mineralisation has a moderate north-easterly dip. Subsequently, drill holes can be angled at 60 degrees to drill as close to orthogonal to mineralisation as possible. Intercepts reported are down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory. All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling above reflect intervals of >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals are geologically significant where sulphide and/or veining is logged and samples are above 0.1g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology. Metallurgical test work has previously been published on 17th August 2015. No deleterious elements are noted. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the Company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for updating the resource estimate with enhanced geological input.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions. A scoping study is currently underway with samples to improve the understanding of the metallurgical recovery and geotechnical parameters of the rock being collected.

Appendix 4: Buccaneer August 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (ASX: 1 September 2017)

Buccaneer Gold Deposit – Mineral Resource Estimate August 2017									
Oxide	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)
Oxidised	0.2	1.69	12	0.1	1.82	4	0.3	1.73	16
Transitional	0.7	1.69	40	0.5	1.52	22	1.2	1.63	62
Fresh	0.3	1.59	13	8.3	1.86	494	8.5	1.85	507
Total	1.2	1.67	65	8.8	1.84	521	10.0	1.82	585

Appendix 5: JORC TABLE 1 REWARD DIAMOND RWDD2101

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For RWDD2101, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	RWDD2101 was selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The hole was selectively sampled via methods typically used on sulphide-related deposits at this stage of drilling as detailed above and below. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken by United Drilling Services generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Samples collected are half core cut by an experienced technician.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high core recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig or in the core yard by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Diamond core is also logged for structure. The core is retained if further mineral resource work is warranted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The entire hole was logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half kept in the original core tray. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples have been analysed for gold and base metals by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are half core and are representative for the stage of exploration being undertaken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Only laboratory analysis as described above was completed on the core. While previously reported, for completeness the details of the EM surveys referenced in the document are: TEMPEST System Specifications Specifications of the TEMPEST Airborne EM System are: • Base frequency - 25 Hz • Transmitter turns - 1 • Waveform - Square • Peak current - 280 A • Sample rate - 75 kHz on X and Z

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• System bandwidth - 25 Hz to 37.5 kHz • Flying height - 100 m (subject to safety considerations) • EM sensor - Towed bird with 3 component dB/dt coils MLEM System Specifications • Transmitter System: EMTX-200 with DC10LV-2 Generator • Current: >100A • Loop size: 200m x 200m • Receiver System: EMIT SmartEM24 with EMIT Smart 3-component Fluxgate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results. There are no significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling or additional geophysical study will be completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Only one diamond drill hole has been drilled at the target to date.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the angled drill hole at the Reward Target was designed to intersect the EM conductor plate as orthogonally as possible. The drill azimuth was 206 degrees at surface, which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted plate/structure. The azi drifted to 211 degrees by the end of hole at 270m. Drill hole dip angles deviated insignificantly from 64.6 degrees to 60.5 degrees by the end of hole at Reward.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were sawn/sampled before loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Reward is part of the Reynolds Range Project and is contained within EL23888 located in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. The tenement is subject to a royalty payment to Franco Nevada on gold sold from the licence. Pastoralists active in the area have consented to the exploration activity and we appreciate their assistance in supplying water.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh-rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). Shortly after this work was completed in the June 2010 quarter, the drill rig was shifted to Prodigy Gold's Twin Bonanza Project, which incorporates the Old Pirate and Buccaneer Deposits where Prodigy Gold's focus remained until the restructure to Prodigy Gold under the current management. Refer to ASX 29 November 2013 and 3 February 2014 for details of these results. At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992). 1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994). 1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397 hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed inQ4 2020 nearby at Scimitar on the same tenement. A DHEM survey was completed on this hole (SCDD2001). A round of RC drilling was completed on EL23888; 11 holes for 1,549 metres of RC drilling were completed, including one RC hole at Reward for 225m (RWRC2101). RWRC2101 received downhole EM subsequent to drilling and was completed using a 400x400m loop transmitting 50A at a base frequency of 0.5Hz. Data was collected using a Digi-Atlantis probe from the end of hole to surface. Station spacing varies from 2.5-25m and is governed by real-time interpretation of data by the onsite geophysicist
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the Reynolds Range Project area was described by Rohde (2012) in the Prodigy Gold 2012 annual tenement report on EL 23655. The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shear related gold, VMS, SEDEX or IOCG deposits. These style of deposits are known or suspected in the province.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. This data is provided for context to illustrate where anomalous grades have previously been intersected to guide exploration targeting. This data, with further review, may be found to be unsuitable for use in resource reporting. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (0.2g/t Au) are referenced in this release. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded. Samples collected from the drill hole have been reported as they are considered geologically significant or above 0.1g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn. Samples not reported can be assumed to be below 0.1g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All significant results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams. This is typically using a 0.1g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 1 metre and maximum 2 metres total of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). The drill hole was angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to structure/ modelled conductor as possible. Mineralisation, where significant, is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan and cross section is provided for the completed key drill holes where significant intercepts are being reported.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling are reported where sample is above 0.1g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided. Down hole EM has been completed on the Reward Prospect prior to drilling RWDD2101. This survey was used for drillhole planning. No downhole EM was completed on RWDD2101.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Downhole EM may be considered for RWDD2101 to better understand the geometry of the conductive target that remains unexplained by drilling results.

Appendix 6: JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For PHDDD2101, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Geological logging of the diamond core is underway.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Visual observations of the core are being reported. These are not representative as they are visually selected intervals but are seen to be material for reporting.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold mineralisation is variable and includes high grade, high nugget quartz veins. Mineralisation shows a correlation to quartz veining. Coarse gold is noted in previous reporting and has been visually confirmed during relogging of core by the company geologists.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken by UDS generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Intervals of lost core and core recovery is recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Samples collected are full core selected by an experienced geologist and the competent person referenced in this announcement. The competent person is involved in sample selection.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistent high core recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	The core was and continues to be geologically logged in the core shed at Wilson's camp by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content, style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz are collected
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The entire hole is logged in full by a Prodigy Gold geologists. The hole will be selectively sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The core was half core sampled. The saw was cut with a brick saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Drilling was core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The diamond core was drilled to confirm a new geological model, and to provide independent verification of historic drilling. In high nugget deposits large primary sample volumes aid in improving the ultimate quality of samples if appropriate sample preparation and assaying techniques are used. The samples half core samples with fire assay are appropriate for the early stage exploration program.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are half core and are representative for the stage of exploration being undertaken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Only laboratory analysis as described above was completed on the core.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results. There are no significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling or additional geophysical study will be completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Only one diamond drill hole has been drilled at the target to date.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the angled drill was designed to intersect the interpreted structure as orthogonally as possible. No significant deviation occurred. Whole the hole was drilled perpendicular to strike the major structures dipped near parallel to the core axis.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were sawn/sampled before loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The PHD Prospect is contained within EL31330 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to an indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC).. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The EL is in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	1995 – 2000 – AngloGold Ashanti/Acacia Resources The first and only systematic exploration to occur over the tenement was completed by AGA and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA's strategy involved a first phase or regional soils and/or shallow VAC holes, with anomalous areas quickly followed up on with a second phase of shallow RAB drilling combined with several regional stratigraphic traverses. With this strategy they discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks prospects. Critical analysis of soils indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage or Cambrian Plateau basalts. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in limited anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain untested by drilling (including Old 8 Mile Fault), despite the presence of favourable lithological units. 2004 - 2012 Ord River Resources The last exploration to be completed over EL31331 was conducted by Ord River Resources. Ord River completed limited drilling between 2004 and 2012; • 60 RC holes at Five Mile and PHD in 2005-2006 • 12 RCD holes in 2012 at Tregony. The program defined gold within two zones over 3.5km of strike at the PHD Prospect. Notable intersections at PHD included: • 8m @ 2.12g/t Au, including 1m @ 9.37g/t Au at the EOH – FM06RC586 • 8m @ 1.41 g/t Au – FM06RC579 • 11m @ 1.12 g/t Au – PH05RC546 No follow up exploration has been completed since 2006 at PHD other than soil sampling and aircore drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target is gold mineralisation associated with structures within Tanami Group Rocks. Deposits would likely be similar to analogous deposits listed in the body of the announcement. These are typically quartz vein and alteration related deposits within shears or fault within Tanami Group rocks. A strong association to local are regionally extensive structures, such as the Suplejack Fault is observed.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drilling has been previously announced however the reader is cautioned that a process of data validation is continuing. Intersections reported in previous announcements including those by ABM Resources in 2015 may change with ongoing validation.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	All data is disclosed previously and reflected in the maps and sections included in the announcement.
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No data aggregation is reported for the diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	No data aggregation is reported for the diamond drilling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drilling is planned to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to plan defined by the interpreted vein arrays It is expected that intercept widths and mineralisation widths are equal.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. The target is early stage and significant background is provided in this announcements or previous announcements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	RC drilling to test for a easterly dip to the structure is being considered for next field season. While the strike of the anomaly associated with the structure is well defined by soil sampling and aircore drilling, the dip of the structure remains in doubt.